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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/792,276	03/04/2004	Noriyasu Kashima	008312-0308609	4212
909 7	590 01/26/2006		EXAMINER	
	WINTHROP SHAW	GOLUB, MARCIA A		
P.O. BOX 10500 MCLEAN, VA 22102			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2828	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				5/6			
Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/792,276	KASHIMA ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Marcia A. Golub	2828				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence addre	ess			
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It is period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNI 86(a). In no event, however, may a vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MON cause the application to become A	CATION. repty be timely filed  NTHS from the mailing date of this comm BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
′=	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 Ma</u>						
,	☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
		x parte Quayle, 1905 C.L	7. 11, 400 0.0. 210.				
_	ion of Claims						
	Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav	vn from consideration.					
· ·	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
•	Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are rejected.						
	☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
•		·					
	ion Papers The appeignation is objected to by the Everying						
,	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acce		by the Examiner				
اسارات	Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti			1.121(d).			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
•	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
•	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 H.S.C.	8 119(a)-(d) or (f)				
	□ All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents		y 119(a)-(u) of (i).				
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior		received in this National Sta	age			
	application from the International Bureau						
* \$	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not	received.				
Attachmen	t(s)						
_	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview	Summary (PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date.							
	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date 3/4/04, 12/5/05.	6)  Other:		<i></i> /			

Art Unit: 2828

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pillai (6,212,216), and further in view of Tomohisa (JP 2001-194563).

Regarding **claim 1**, Figs 1,3,4,11 of Pillai discloses "a laser apparatus comprising:

a semiconductor laser element [10,28,38,41] which emits a light beam with a spread in a slow-axis direction and a fast-axis direction, (2/60-62)

a fast-axis collimating lens [48,81] which controls the spread in the fast-axis direction of the light beam emitted from the semiconductor laser element (4/16-17)

a reflector [26,36,46] which returns the light beam emitted in the slow-axis direction in a specific angle range to the semiconductor laser element, (Fig 3)

Pillai does not disclose "a reflector supporting member which supports the reflector, and a side support member which supports the fast-axis collimating lens and the reflector supporting member in the slow-axis direction with respect to the semiconductor laser element."

Art Unit: 2828

However, optical supporting members are well known in the art. Fig 1 of Tomohisa discloses a semiconductor laser module that includes a laser [5], lenses [7,17] and supporting members [15,16, 20,22,24]

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Tomohisa into the device disclosed by Pillai by placing the laser, the lenses and the reflector on supporting members. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the device of Pillai in the manner set forth above for at least the purpose of providing a laser module with a fixed, stable output.

Regarding **claim 5**, Pillai and Tomohisa disclose a laser apparatus as described above further comprising:

"a slow-axis collimating lens [83] which controls a spread in a slow-axis direction of a light beam emitted from the laser apparatus;(7/14-16)

and optical fiber [22,32,42] to which the light beam is directed,"

Tomohisa further discloses using "a condenser lens [7] which condenses a light beam passed through the slow-axis collimating lens and directs the beam to the optical fiber [8]";

"the optical axis [18] of the slow-axis collimating lens, the optical axis of the condenser lens, and the optical axis of the optical fiber are fixed in such a manner that they coincide with a direction which, together with the direction [20] of the light beam reflected from the reflector, symmetric with respect to the central axis of the semiconductor laser element [10]." (3/18-19, Fig 1 of Pillai)

Art Unit: 2828

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Tomohisa into the device disclosed by Pillai and Tomohisa by adding a condensing lens. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the device of Pillai and Tomohisa in the manner set forth above for at least the purpose of coupling the light into the optical fiber.

Regarding **claims 2 and 6**, Pillai and Tomohisa disclose a laser apparatus as described above "comprising: a mount member [4] on which the semiconductor laser element [5] is to be mounted and which, together with the fast-axis collimating lens [17] and the reflector supporting member, integrally formed." (Fig 1 of Tomohisa)

Regarding **claim 9**, the apparatus disclosed above with regards to claim 1, requires the manufacturing steps and discloses the functions and limitations of the apparatus manufacturing claim 9.

Claims 3, 4, 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pillai and Tomohisa as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Aoki (5,408,493)

Regarding claims 3,4,7 and 8, Pillai and Tomohasa disclose the laser system as described above, but do not disclose that "the fast-axis collimating lens and the reflector supporting member are fixed the mount member with adhesive or are welded to the mount member.

However, the fixing means for attaching the optical components to the support members such as by welding and by application of adhesive are well known in the art and are disclosed by Aoki. (1/66-68)

Art Unit: 2828

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Aoki into the device disclosed by Pillai and Tomohisa by fixing the collimating lens and the reflector supporting member to the mound member by welding or by applying adhesive. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify the device of Pillai and Tomohisa in the manner set forth above for at least the purpose of creating a permanent and stable connection between the said components.

## Contact Info

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marcia A. Golub whose telephone number is 571-272-8602. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Minsun Harvey can be reached on 571-272-1835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Marcia A. Golub

Minsun Harvey

Art Unit: 2828

Assistant Examiner Art Unit 2828

Supervisor Art Unit 2828 Page 6

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